THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9244. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1780.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 29th November 1780.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors held yesterday, having declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. to be payable on their Capital Stock, for the half year ending at Chriſtmas next, the ſame will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thurſday the 11th day of January next; and ſo continue thereafter at the uſual hours of attendance in the Bank. And in order to ſettle the ſaid Dividend, no tranſfer of ſtock will be made from Thurſday the 21ſt December, to Thurſday the ſaid 11th day of January, both inclusive.

ARCHd. HOPE Secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 1ſt Dec. 1780.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE is to expoſed to SALE by public auction at LANARK, on Friday next, being the 8th current,

12 Boxes containing 1020 libs. fine Black Tea.

The tea to be viewed at the Exciſe Warehouſe on the morning of the day of ſale.

SALE OF SILKS, CLOTHS, &c.

At DAVID MILNE's WARE-ROOMS, Parliament-Square.

THE STOCK muſt on hand, to a great amount, of HOPE and MILNE, will now be ſold very cheap, for ready money.

D. MILNE is juſt arrived from London with a very elegant aſſortment of all the faſhionable fancy and plain SILKS, Silver and Gold Tiſſues, all the variety for Riding Dreſſes, Riding Hats; and Silk Stockings as low as 6 s. 6 d. for Ladies.

CLOTHS, Velvets, Silks for Veſts and Breeches, Hats, Silk Stockings, and all the variety for Gentlemen.

LIVERY CLOTHS from 2 s. 3 d. to 12 s. a yard.

BLACK SILKS, and Black Silk Bombazeens and Crapes, of the beſt fabric, as uſual; and the New Flannels for Shawls.

Thoſe indebted to Mr HOPE perſonally, or thoſe friends of the Company whoſe accompts are ſtill unpaid, are earneſtly intreated to be ſo obliging as order payment to Mr Milne, or ſettle their accompts by bill, making the term of payment agreeable to themſelves.

Commiſſions from the country properly attended to.

From the London Papers, Nov. 27.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

(Diſcovered in Mr LAURENS' *Trunk.)*

[It may not be improper previouſly to remind the public, that Mr TEMPLE, at the time the following letters were written in his favour to the American Congreſs, was in America, having been ſent over by Government to uſe his influence, to bring about a reconciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies, under the powers of the laſt Commiſſion.]

COPY.

Letter of recommendation from the Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in favour of the Honourable John Temple, Eſq; dated Boſton, Nov. 3. 1778.

"*Council Chamber, Boſton, Nov.* 3, 1778.

"SIR,

"The Hon. John Temple, Eſq; having, on his arrival into this State, waited on this Board, and given a moſt explicit declaration of the principles which induced him to return to America, and explained the neceſſity of coming through the channel he did, the Board, conſidering the laudable and exemplary conduct of that gentleman during his former reſidence in this State, in the offices he ſuſtained under the Crown of Great Britain, and his exertions to counteract the meaſures of thoſe who were for promoting the tyranny of Great Britain towards theſe States, and alſo his attachment and kind offices exerciſed to them while in England, to the riſk even of life, (not to mention a great ſacrifice in the loſs of a very profitable commiſſion under the Crown, and other ſufferings in conſequence of his conduct and attachment aforeſaid) induce the Board, in juſtice to Mr Temple's merit, to declare, we have no reaſon to doubt that gentleman's retaining the warmeſt affection and regard to his country, which ſome of the members of your honourable body have had full evidence of in time paſt; and therefore will, with great ſatisfaction, take this opportunity to recommend him to the notice of the honourable Congreſs, as he intends to pay his reſpects to them.

"In the name and behalf of the Council,

"I am, Sir, with great reſpect,

"Your very humble ſervant,

"JER. POWELL, Preſident."

"*Hon. Henry Laurens, Eſquire.*"

(COPY.)

Governor Trumbull's Letter in favour of the Honourable John Temple, Eſq; dated Lebanon, 16th November 1778.

"*Lebanon, 16th November* 1780.

"SIR,

"This letter will be delivered by the Hon. John Temple, Eſq.—He hath done and ſuffered much for the cauſe of this his native, and much injured country.

"I had the pleaſure of converſing with him when returning from Great Britain. via New York to Boſton, and now on his journey to Philadelphia.——He is well acquainted with the public men and meaſures in the Britiſh Court.—He appears a warm and real friend to our American liberties and independence.

"I recommend him to your regard, truſting he will meet the eſteem and reſpect due to his ſervices, ſufferings, and merit. I am, with great eſteem and regard,

SIR, Your obedient humble ſervant,

"JON. TRUMBULL."

"*Hon. Preſident Laurence.*"

(COPY.)

General Waſhington's letter in favour of the Hon. John Temple, Eſq; dated Head Quarters, Frederickſburg, 23d November 1778.

"*Head Quarters, Frederickſburgh, Nov.* 23. 1778.

"JOHN TEMPLE, Eſq; will have the honour of preſenting this to your Excellency. I do not know what Mr Temple's views are; but it ſeems he has ſome application to make to Congreſs. I never had, till now, the pleaſure of a perſonal acquaintance with him, but, from the terms in which Mr Bowdoin ſpeaks of him, as your Excellency will perceive by the incloſed letter, and from other recommendations I have had of him, I conſider him as a gentleman of ſenſe and merit, and of warm attachment to the rights of his country, for which he appears to have ſuffered greatly in the preſent conteſt.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the higheſt reſpect,

"Your Excellency's

"Moſt obedient ſervant,

GEO. WASHINGTON."

"*His Excellency Henry Laurens.*"

Extract of a letter (found among Mr LAURENS's *papers) from Doctor* FRANKLIN *to the Committee of Congreſs, for foreign affairs, dated Paſſy, May* 26, 1779.

(COPY.)

"Doctor Price, whoſe aſſiſtance was requeſted by Congreſs, has declined that ſervice, as you will ſee by the copy of his letter incloſed."

The following is an exact copy of the paper that was found incloſed in the before-mentioned letter.

"Doctor Price's *letter to the* Commiſſioners *at the Court of* France."

London, January 18. 1779.

"Doctor Price returns his beſt thanks to the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, and John Adams, Eſqrs. for conveying to him the reſolution of Congreſs of the 6th of October laſt, by which he is invited to become a member of the United States, and give his aſſiſtance in regulating their finances. It is not poſſible for him to expreſs the ſenſe he has of the honour which this reſolution does him, and the ſatisfaction with which he reflects on the favourable opinion of him which has occaſioned it. But he knows himſelf not to be ſufficiently qualified for giving ſuch aſſiſtance; and he is ſo connected in this country, and alſo advancing ſo faſt into the evening of life, that he cannot think of a removal. He requeſts the favour of the Hon. Commiſſioners to tranſmit this reply to Congreſs, with aſſurances, that Doctor Price feels the warmeſt gratitude for the notice taken of him, and that he looks to the American States as *now* the hope, and likely *ſoon* to become the refuge of mankind."

"A true copy from the original.

"Atteſt.

"W. S. FRANKLIN."

Peterſburgh, Oct. 20. The Ruſſian ſquadron, commanded by Admiral Kruſe, arrived yeſterday in the road of Cronſtadt; it came laſt in ſix weeks from Copenhagen. At the ſame time came in a ſhip of the line, lately built at Archangel. The ſquadron of Mr de Kruſe, which had been appointed to cruize in the north ſea, will winter at Cronſtadt; and thoſe of Admiral de Boriſſow, and of Captain-Commander de Palabin will paſs the winter in the ports of Liſbon and Leghorn.

Stockholm, Oct. 21. It is now certain, that the ſhips which his Majeſty has ordered to be equipped with all diſpatch, at Carlſcrone, cannot put to ſea this year; but it is ſaid, that all poſſible efforts will be uſed to have next year a reſpectable marine.

Madrid, Oct. 31. The Court Gazette, publiſhed this day, contains the following articles:

"*Liſbon, Oct.* 29. By a ſhip arrived from Janeiro, ſeveral letters are received, written to perſons of that country by others from Buenos-Ayres; among which is a letter from Arequipa, which elucidates many circumſtances, publiſhed lately concerning the troubles ariſen in that city; we have thought proper to inſert the ſaid letter, as it may intereſt and ſatisfy the curioſity of the public.

"*Arequipa, Jan.* 26. The menaces which appeared in many paſquinades and other more inſolent papers, fixed up in the public places, began to be realized in the night of the 13th inſt. by a tumult before the Cuſtom-houſe. On the 14th, the rioters began to pillage it: they burnt the papers therein, and ſtole 4000 piaſters in ſpecie: The Governor and his ſubalterns made their eſcape, except the principal officer, whoſe head they pierced through with a javelin. In the night of the 15th, the commotion became general and diſorderly among the populace. They entirely ſtripped the houſe of the Corrigidore of every thing, leaving only the bare walls: An office in which were 30,000 piaſters in ſpecie belonging to one of the farmers, named Don Joſeph Camparos, met with the ſame fate; and the rioters forced open all the jails, and let looſe the priſoners. On the 16th the nobility and the principal inhabitants of the city put themſelves into a better poſture of defence: They formed a company of Nobles commanded by Arrambida, and a party of grenadiers under the orders of Solates. About four in the afternoon I got my regiment together: Nine companies ſecured the entrances of the city, and patrolled there. Two parties formed one againſt the Cuſtom-houſe, the other compoſed of the populace againſt the Corrigidore and ſome other perſons. Notwithſtanding the ſtate of defence in which we were put, the Indians of Pampa came and aſſailed us the ſame night at ten o'clock, to the number of above 800. The company of Don Raymundo Telan, who guarded that entrance, made a good reſiſtance; but was at laſt forced by a ſhower of ſtones to retire to the ſquare St Maria: He was then joined by the company of Nobles, by that of the grenadiers, and by three other of cavalry, who obliged the Indians to retreat, leaving many dead and wounded on the road to Pampa. An hour after midnight not an Indian remained behind; and on the 17th in the morning, I travarſed, with our companies, all the roads and the barracks ſituated on the eminences, and made many priſoners.

The ſame day, the 17th, in the evening, two companies of cavalry, and that of the Nobles, ſet fire to all the barracks of Pampa, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of them. The day following ſix Indians were hanged. Many wounded of Indians are in the hoſpital and other priſons. The dead bodies of thoſe who were ſlain in the night of the 16th remain hanged up before the Aſſembly-Houſe.

Haugury, Nov. 1. Some merchants arrived from Belgrade relate, that the troops in Servia, and principally the janiſſaries and the inhabitants of that fortreſs, are greatly diſcontented at the Pacha, who is commandant of it, and whom they repreſent as an avaricious ſelfiſh man: They accuſe him alſo of having occaſioned the recall of Oſman Effendi, who had governed the country with great wiſdom. After the bairam, which laſts eight days, the janiſſaries expect to be paid, becauſe about that time their pay arrives from Conſtantinople, and they have received nothing yet, which makes them ſuſpect that the Pacha retains it. On the 8th of October a troop of them attempted to ſeize the the fortreſs, but not ſucceeding, they diſcharge their fury on the Governor's houſe, and broke all the windows to pieces.

Vienna, Nov. 4. We are aſſured, that the Emperor of Morocco had an intention of ſending an Ambaſſador here to conclude a treaty of Commerce with this Court; but the Court have declined this embaſſy, and ſignified, at the ſame time they had ſincerely wiſhed that ſome ulterior propoſals were made with regard to this project.

Paris, Nov. 13. They write from Rennes, that the ſtates of Britanny, aſſembled the 29th ult. agreed immediately to the ſum demanded of that province by the King.

The report was without foundation that ſome galleons from La Vera Cruz were arrived at Cadiz, with the fleet and 95 ſail, that M. de Guichen brought there; what gave riſe probably to this report was the ſix millions of piaſtres that he brought on the account of Spain, which were on board different ſhips of this fleet; it ceaſes to be alſo a matter of ſurprize that he ſhould bring eighteen ſhips of the line to convoy it home, ſeeing that the greateſt part of his ſhips being in need of many repairs, were obliged to return to Europe for want of the neceſſary materials in America: As for the 10 other ſhips which were left at the Iſles, they were not to go to M. de Ternay, and we are aſſured that the ſhips deſtined for Rhode-Iſland wil ſail directly from Breſt.

Hague, Nov 21. The Duke de Vauguyon, Ambaſſador from France, hath preſented a memorial to their High Mightineſſes concerning the two Engliſh ſhips laden with coals, which were taken by a French privateer, and retaken by an Engliſh packet-boat, which brought them on the 24th of October to Helvoetſluys.

LONDON.

Saturday laſt a Cabinet dinner was given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich to all the Cabinet Miniſters and afterwards a Council was held, the reſult of which was laid before his Majeſty this day, previous to his going in State to the Houſe of Peers

It is an actual fact that Government are at this time in poſſeſſion of information againſt no leſs a number of incendiaries than 47 now reſiding in and near this metropolis who have lately come over from America.

The Americans labour to keep the people in a political ignorance with the greateſt care and jealouſy. No news-paper from New-York is permitted to be circulated among the Coloniſts; the captive officers ſolicited that indulgence, to ſweeten, in ſome meaſure, their confinement and ſolitude, in vain; this requeſt was peremptorily refuſed them. Fabricated acts of the Britiſh Parliament are circulated among the Americans: There is one, enacting, that every man, to obtain a licence to marry, muſt pay to the King of England 50l. and for every ſon 25l. but there is no tax on daughters. Theſe groſs fictions are fully credited by the deluded populace, and are the only things that render the rebel multitude averſe to a return to their allegiance. When truth comes out, as it will in time, it is to be hoped that the reſentment of the people will be directed againſt the authors of ſo fatal deceptions, with a fury proportionable to the ſeverity and duration of the calamities that flow from them.

Our politics have been founded in cunning, and the end of cunning has been what it moſtly is, diſappointment We have employed Americans, with large bribes, to be ſpies againſt their own country. They have done what all but fools would have expected; they have been ſpies againſt their employers here. In this they have acted virtuouſly, if there is any virtue in fraud; at leaſt more virtuouſly than if they had turned their fraud againſt their brethren, and more ſagaciouſly than thoſe who paid to be cheated.

This morning twenty ladies and gentlemen, who were paſſengers in the five outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, captured by the combined fleets in Auguſt laſt, arrived in town from Cadiz; they came over in a Portugueſe veſſel, by way of Faro.

This day advice was received by the Dutch mails, that ten ſail of Dutch ſhips ſailed from the Texel, the 20th inſt. for France, all laden with ſtores, but two days after they fell in with two of his Majeſty's frigates, who took four of them, and the others eſcaped, and put back to the Texel.

It is ſaid, that a bill will be brought into Parliament, after the receſs, to put a final ſtop, to all political bets and underwritings; alſo the paying a certain ſum to receive a greater at a fixed time, on the happening, or not happening of any given event: This bill will render all ſuch bets or contracts null and void, and prevent the recovery of the money by any kind of proceſs.

Government have received official advice, that Comte d'Eſtaing has certainly ſailed from Cadiz with 22 ſail of the line, and three frigates; but that his deſtination was kept a profound ſecret.

Laſt Saturday a privateer of about 20 guns attacked the Eaſt country fleet paſſing through Loweſtoff Roads, and took a ſhip, ſaid to be the Eagle; but the Alderney ſloop went in purſuit, and it is hoped will retake her.

ley, of 86th foot, to be Captain of a troop, vice Henry Rooke.

22d Regiment of foot, Enſign John Reid to be Lieutenant, vice George Cleghorn.

37th Regiment of foot, Enſign Charles Venters to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Lillon.

38th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Cleghorn, of 22d foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Ruſſell. Captain-Lieutenant Nathaniel Phillips to be Captain, vice Charles Nocton. Lieutenant John Sargeant to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Phillips. Enſign Ja. Johnſon to be Lieutenant, vice John Sargeant. Adjutant Michael Silvaugh to be Enſign, vice James Johnſon.

43d Regiment of foot, Serjeant-Major George Clarke to be Enſign, vice Charles Vignoles. Quarter-Maſter Serjeant John Kennedy to be Quarter-Maſter, vice James Heſſey.

57th Regiment of foot, Enſign Hugh Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice James Walton.

63d Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas M'Leroth, of 64th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mathew Laker.

84th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Robert Campbell to be Captain, vice ——— Campbell. Enſign John Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Campbell. Lieutenant Neill Campbell, of 74th foot, to be Captain, vice ——— M'Nicoll.

86th Regiment of foot, Captain Henry Rooke, of 3d dragoons, to be Captain, vice Hon. Richard Lumley.

Sutherland regiment of fencible men, Enſign Donald Ryrie to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Dunbar. Sackville Sutherland, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Donald Ryrie. Lewis M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice David Forſyth.

Major William Creſbie, of the 7th foot, to be Barrack Maſter General to the army in North America, vice Lieutenant Colonel Clarke.

Doctor John Hunter to be Phyſician to the forces in Jamaica.

Colonel James Murray to be Governor of Fort William, vice Major General John Vaughan.

Alexander Roſs, Eſq; to be Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions at Weſt Florida, vice James Barbut.

George William Ricketts, Gent. to be Enſign in the army, by brevet.

From the London Papers, Nov. 28.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday, Nov. 27.*

His Majeſty, with the uſual attendance, came this day to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the malt and land-tax bills; alſo, to the bill to indemnify ſheriffs and gaolers from whom priſoners eſcaped in the late riots. This being done, their Lordſhips adjourned till the 25th day of January next.

A. Piggott, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for inſpecting and ſtating the public accounts, delivered in at the bar of the Houſe of Peers a report from the Commiſſioners employed in that buſineſs. The title was read, and the report ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe made an order not to receive any reports from the Judges on private bills after the third day of April next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, Nov. 27.*

This day, as ſoon as the Houſe of Commons had formed itſelf, Mr *Cooke* reminded it, that he now roſe for the purpoſe of making the motion he had given it notice of on Friday laſt, which was for the thanks of the Houſe to General Lord Cornwallis. At that time, the Honourable Gentleman ſaid, he had not recollected that the Houſe had never returned thanks to Sir Henry Clinton, and he was of opinion, that, in voting their thanks to Lord Cornwallis before that ſhould be done, would be implying a kind of cenſure upon Sir Henry Clinton, which the Honourable Gentleman wiſhed by all means to avoid. He therefore, with the approbation of the Houſe, would beg leave to include the noble Lord in the vote of thanks he was about moving for. Having ſaid thus much, he would beg leave to obſerve, that unanimity was indiſpenſably neceſſary on this occaſion; and, if he thought any oppoſition would be made to it, he would immediately withdraw his motion, for he was of opinion that all parties ought to concur in it. He was ſo well ſatisfied of this, and of the readineſs of the Houſe to ſupport him, that he had never mentioned it to any one perſon, nor did he know at that time, whether any one would ſecond him, or not. The Honourable Gentleman, in ſubmitting his motion, wiſhed to avoid going into the merits of the American war. For his part, he did not approve of our commencing it; but now that we were engaged in it, he thought it behoved us to go through it; and, for his part, though he wiſhed a peace with America, he would ſooner vote away his conſtituents money, and every ſhilling of his own, than give independency to America; for he always had thought, and ſtill continued to think, that ſhe ought to acknowledge and pay a ſubjection to this country. But whatever might be the opinion of Gentlemen on that matter, he thought no oppoſition could be made againſt the motion he had to offer, which was, "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, and to Lieutenant-General Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the very eminent and important ſervices rendered his Majeſty and this country againſt the rebels in America, and particularly for the reduction of Charleſtown by the army under Sir Henry Clinton, and the victory obtained at Camden by Lord Cornwallis."

Lord *Lewiſham* ſeconded the motion, and followed the honourable gentleman in urging the Houſe to be unanimous in voting it. With reſpect to the American war, the noble Lord contended it was begun in neceſſity by Great Britain, and that ſhe was at this time compelled to proſecute it; for that it was not now a conteſt whether America ſhould be independent or not, but whether France ſhould, or ſhould not, eſtabliſh an empire on the ruins of America. All perſons, the noble Lord ſaid, agreed in wiſhing for a peace; but the means through which it was to be brought about ſeemed to divide them. Two ways were propoſed: The one, to grant America independence; and the other, to withdraw our troops and ſhips; both of which he was determined to oppoſe. It was impoſſible, his Lordſhip aſſerted, to withdraw our army and fleet, and direct them againſt France, as ſome people recommended, without leaving the friends of Government in America totally abandoned to the rebels; and he was ſure no man could allow the independence of America, without ſigning the death warrant of Great Britain. His Lordſhip was ſtrongly for continuing the American war, and held, that the deſtruction of the French marine was to be effected, before we could hope to make peace with France upon eligible terms. The noble Lord begged leave to ſecond the motion, and called for the unanimity of the Houſe, as the officers conducting the war, whether a bad one or a good one, were deſerving the thanks of Parliament, and the gratitude of the Public, when acting meritoriouſly.

Mr *Thomas Townſhend* agreed with the honourable gentleman and noble Lord, that the vote ought to be unanimouſly given, or not given at all, and therefore wiſhed the motion might be fitted to the opinion of every one; for if the Houſe got into any debate upon it, it was not likely to turn out a very amicable one. For his part, there was a word in the motion that caught his ear, (ſuppoſed to allude to the word *rebel*) which he did not like; and as the honourable gentleman only wiſhed to have the thanks of the Houſe returned, he ſubmitted it to him that the word might as well be left out. The honourable gentleman alluded to the noble Lord who ſpoke before him, and ſaid, he perfectly went with him, that we ought to deſtroy the marine of France, and ſhould, by every means, endeavour to do it, but did not think we were in a way for it, carrying on a great and burthenſome war in America.

Lord *North* readily coincided with the honourable gentleman in thinking the more narrow the motion was made, the better, as it would go to the perſons included in it with a very bad grace, if it was not voted unanimouſly. The noble Lord ſuppoſed there could be no objection, on the part of the honourable gentleman who moved the queſtion, to have the word *rebel* ſtruck out, and, indeed, to leave it only to return thanks to Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis: That had often been done; and nothing was more proper, than for Parliament to thank officers for ſervices rendered to his Majeſty and Government. His Lordſhip entirely thought with the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that the more the Houſe avoided going into any debate, the better, as he heartily wiſhed and hoped the motion would be unanimouſly voted.

Mr *Cooke* expreſſed his willingneſs that the exceptionable part of his motion ſhould be expunged, and ſaid he had drawn up the queſtion

Lord *Beauchamp* declared his own ſentiments went very ſtrongly in favour of the motion. He thought Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Henry Clinton, well entitled to the thanks of the Houſe, as they were to the gratitude of the public; but not to give equal praiſe to other officers who deſerved it, was employing a kind of cenſure. His Lordſhip, therefore moved, That the thanks of the Houſe ſhould alſo be given to Admiral Arbuthnot, whom the noble Lord contended, had had a very great ſhare of the reduction of Charleſtown.

The motion was then read in its amended form, namely, "That the thanks of the Houſe ſhould be given to Sir Henry Clinton K. B. of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America; and Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander of his Majeſty's fleet in North America, and to Lieutenant General Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the very eminent and important ſervices rendered their country, and particularly for the reduction of Charleſtown by the army and fleet under Sir Henry Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot, and the victory obtained by Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis at Camden."

Mr *Wilkes* earneſtly adviſed the Honourable Gentleman who moved the queſtion to withdraw it, as it would be impoſſible for it to meet with the unanimous conſent of the Houſe. For his part, he ſhould oppoſe it; for it was approving the war againſt America, which was not founded in truth or juſtice. With reſpect to Earl Cornwallis, he had, ſome few years ago, ſigned a proteſt in the Houſe of Lords againſt it, and now had ſtained his ſword in the blood of our fellow-ſubjects in America, in ſupport of it. The Honourable Gentleman was againſt the motion; for, if Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis had been ſucceſsful, their ſucceſs had only been in a bad cauſe. He reprobated the origin, progreſs, and object of the war, and concluded by entreating the mover of the queſtion to withdraw it.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* objected to the words "*very eminent and important*," and ſaid it was impoſſible at preſent to judge whether the taking of Charleſtown or victory at Camden were important ſervices to this country or not. The worthy Baronet thought his Majeſty's Commanders deſerving all poſſible praiſe and gratitude for any ſervices they might do great enough to entitle them to the thanks of the Houſe: but he could not agree to the preſent motion, becauſe there were other perſons to thank. Why had not General Prevoſt been thanked for his conduct at Savannah? General Meadows too, had, in his opinion, behaved very gallantly. Upon the whole, the Honourable Baronet thought it beſt to withdraw the motion.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* endeavoured to ſhow that there was no great merit in the victory at Camden, as the left wing of the American army, which was compoſed of the militia, gave way upon the firſt onſet, and left none to oppoſe us, but the continental regulars. He then went into the American diſputes, and, coming to the affair of Sir Hugh Palliſer,

The *Speaker* informed him that the queſtion then before the Houſe was, "Whether the name of Admiral Arbuthnot ſhould or ſhould not be included in the vote of thanks then moved."

Mr *Fox* attacked the Speaker for interrupting Sir Joſeph Mawbey. He inſiſted, that the Honourable Baronet appeared to him perfectly in order, as he was ſhowing the Houſe, by alluſion, how ineffectual it would be to vote thanks to deſerving officers, without paſſing a cenſure upon the undeſerving.

Mr *Rigby* obſerved, that the application made by the ingenious gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was not foreign to the queſtion in debate; but he called upon the Houſe to declare, whether what the Honourable Baronet had ſaid for himſelf was any thing like what his ingenious interpreter had ſaid for him, to bring within the line of order, the extended train of argument, and pretty *dull* argument too, with which the Hon. Baronet had been entertaining the Houſe.

Mr *T. Townſend* called Mr Rigby to order, ſaying, no one, however high or lucrative his office, has a right to beſtow ſuch *illiberal* and *ungentlemanlike* epithets upon any member of that Houſe, much leſs upon the Honourable Baronet, who was as independent as any of them.

The *Speaker* ſaid the Honourable Baronet had clearly wandered from the queſtion, though the Honourable Gentleman under the gallery [Mr Fox] had ſo ingeniouſly ſhown how an application of what he had delivered *might be* made to the queſtion. It was difficult, indeed, to draw a ſtrict line of argument; therefore, as he ſhould not be forward to reſtrain, he hoped Gentlemen would not be pertinacious when reſtrained. In ſuch caſes, it was not ſtrict argument, but good humour, that could beſt ſettle the difference; and, for his part, he ſhould always cautiouſly avoid entering perſonally into the debates. He then adverted to the expreſſion uſed by Mr Rigby, pronouncing it cenſurable.

Mr *Rigby* expreſſed his uneaſineſs, that any word had eſcaped him, which could be judged improper, and he was ſorry he had uſed any ſuch word, on no other account, than its having ſubjected him to the cenſure of the Chair. He would, therefore, no more venture to ſay, the honourable Baronet's arguments were *dull*; but on the other hand, he ſhould never be able to prevail on himſelf to ſay they were *brilliant*. He had often lamented the dulneſs of former Parliaments, and was now happy to find it was decided, that *dulneſs* could no longer exiſt in that Houſe—from that night it was baniſhed from their walls for ever. He then rallied Mr Townſend for taking him up for a ſlight impropriety, and in the midſt of his cenſure, uſing words more cenſurable than thoſe he roſe to rebuke.

Then, loſing ſight of the queſtion of order, he went ſome way into the merits of the motion and amendment, repeating his opinion that the thanks of Parliament ſhould not be given too lightly, and expreſſing his apprehenſions that the preſent motion would be ſo extended by amendments, that none of the gentlemen who were meant to be honoured by it, would feel much ſatisfaction in it. The Speaker here interrupting him, he recollected himſelf, acknowledged he was not in order; and ſince *dulneſs* was a prohibited word, ſaid he would ſit down, and leave the Hon. Baronet to reſume his *brilliancy*.

Sir *Joſeph* then got up again, and reſuming, concluded his ſpeech under ſome interruption from coughing and hemming.

Mr *Sheridan* obſerved, that as Mr Coke had expreſſed his intention of withdrawing his motion, if he ſaw a likelihood of its meeting oppoſition, it was ſurely now pretty clear that it would be oppoſed; therefore he recommended to him to do as he had ſaid.

There were two deſcriptions of people who would be againſt it; thoſe who oppoſed the American war from *policy*, and thoſe who oppoſed it from *principle*. He ſaid a few words reſpecting the amendments offered, and particularly ridiculed the idea of not thanking for the reduction of Charleſtown, till that capture was found to be of no uſe. He then retaliated for ſome ſtrokes of irony given him a few nights before by Mr Rigby;—of whom he remarked, "that his conduct and his counſels were better than his politics." He apologiſed for preſuming to talk *gravely* upon any ſubject, leſt it ſhould be conſtrued into dullneſs, by a gentleman who treated all ſubjects with ridicule; but he thought there were ſome ſubjects which might be treated without *brevity*, notwithſtanding the doctrine and example of a Right Honourable gentleman, who never had a *ſerious* idea about *any* thing but *his own intereſt*.

Sir *Edward Aſhley* diſapproved of the motion, and thought it ought to be withdrawn, though he would not move the order of the day; or, if the motion was ſuffered to be put, he ſhould think that Admiral Barrington ſhould by no means be omitted in the vote of thanks.

Several other members alſo ſpoke to the queſtion, and Mr Coke's motion, the amendments having been previouſly agreed to, was at length put, including the thanks of the Houſe to Admiral Arbuthnot, and agreed to without a diviſion.

William Eden, Eſq; being elected for Heytesbury in the county of Wilts, and New Woodſtock in the county of Oxford, made his election for Woodſtock; a new writ was therefore moved for this day for Heytesbury. Alſo,

John Robinſon, Eſq; having been elected Baron for the town and port of Seaford, in the county of Eſſex, and a burgeſs for the borough of Harwich, made his election for Harwich; a new writ was therefore ordered to be iſſued for Seaford.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office, which were brought over in the Thetis letter of marque, arrived at Plymouth.

Yeſterday the Earl of Lincoln kiſſed the King's hand, at St James's, on being appointed one of his Majeſty's Aides-de-Camp.

The 10th of next month is the day fixed for the Earl of Carliſle's ſetting off on his Viceroyſhip of Ireland.

purſuant to an order of that Houſe of the 1ſt of March laſt tranſmit the thanks of their Lordſhips to Sir G. B. Rodney, Knight, Admiral of the White, and had ſince received a letter from Sir George, which he begged leave to read to the Houſe; his Lordſhip then read the letter, and which is to the ſame purpoſe as that to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Lord George Gordon is not to be tried till the next term. This delay neither ariſes from any oppreſſion on the part of the Crown to detain him in priſon, nor from any requeſt or wiſh on his Lordſhip's part, to poſtpone the inveſtigation of his conduct; his Lordſhip having, on the contrary, poſitively inſtructed his counſel to apply for his trial the firſt day of term, which was accordingly done. The true reaſon is, that the Attorney-General could not poſſibly have complied with the act of Parliament for regulating trials for High Treaſon, without throwing the trial to almoſt the very laſt day of the term, which would have been very unſeaſonable and improper in a caſe where the evidence may be of great length.

Yeſterday Sir Guy Carleton, with five other gentlemen, appointed as a Committe by Parliament to inſpect into the public accounts, were introduced to his Majeſty at the levee, and moſt graciouſly received; they likewiſe had the honour of preſenting the reports of their proceedings to the King, and afterwards attended the two Houſes of Parliament with the ſame.

This day the Livery of London aſſembled in Common-hall, for the purpoſe of chooſing a repreſentative in Parliament in the room of John Kirkman, Eſq; deceaſed; when Mr Alderman Sawbridge was unanimouſly elected, by one of the fulleſt and moſt reſpectable meetings we ever remembered to have ſeen aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion. After the Sheriffs made their declaration, Mr Sawbridge came forward on the Huſtings and addreſſed the Livery in an elegant ſpeech.

Previous to the nomination of Mr Sawbridge, Mr Alderman Clarke addreſſed the Livery, thanking them for paſt favours, and declining any conteſt for the preſent; but hoped on any future occaſion to experience their approbation.

On account of the Common-Hall, the Lottery was drawn only from nine to ten o'clock.

The Aldermen who appeared in the Huſtings were Townſend, Wilkes, Sawbridge, Hayley, Burnell, Kitchen, and Clark.

The States of Zealand have declared their acceſſion to the Northern Confederacy, under the ſame ſtipulations with thoſe of Guelderland and the Nobleſſe of Holland; ſo ſix out of the ſeven United Provinces are now joined in the armed neutrality.

The following is a liſt of the miſſing ſhips belonging to the Jamaica fleet, bound to London, viz.

Naome, Ballard	Tynne, Potts
Hawke, Guldhill	Eliza, Simpſon
Thomas, M'Alliſter	Bowman, Taylor
Preſent Succeſſion, Mac-Donald	Kitty, Provant
Daniel, Johnſon	Retreive, Luny
	St Mary's Plan, Gill

Ford, Holman, for Briſtol.
Nancy, Boſtock, for Glaſgow.
Betſy, Williams, for Lancaſter.

The St Joſeph, a Spaniſh frigate, of 40 guns, is taken by three of Admiral Rodney's cruizers. She had 300 ſoldiers on board on board, and was bound for the Havannah.

The Granville, a French ſhip, 300 tons, bound from Marſeilles to Bourdeau, laden with bales of ſilk, &c. is taken by the Sea-horſe privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

The Jupiter privateer has taken, and carried into Jerſey, a large Spaniſh ſhip, deeply laden from Cadiz.

We are happy to inform the public, that the article relative to the Tuſcany frigate, inſerted in the papers a few days ago, in which mention was made of Miſs Maitland's having been drowned, is not true.—The facts are, that no perſon of that name came paſſenger on board the frigate; that the maſter, ſeamen, and paſſengers, were taken out by his Majeſty's ſhip Sultan, Capt Gardiner, and the merchant-ſhip Active of Lancaſter, and are all arrived ſafe in town.

Yeſterday at Guildhall, No. 1847 was drawn a blank, but as firſt drawn, was entitled to 1000 l.

No. 20,114, 29,038, 45,718, 8640, 43,027, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 41,390, 4260, 32,108, 6334, 34,007, 15,208, 15,877, 22,556, 35,418, 43,625.

This day at Guildhall, No. 21,412 was drawn a prize of 20 l. but (as firſt drawn) entitled to 1000 l. excluſive of the 20 l.

No. 37,255, was drawn a prize of 100 l. and

No. 45,557, a prize of 50 l.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 28.

"This day, in the Houſe of Commons, as ſoon as the Speaker had taken the chair, the Secretary at War moved to bring up the report of the Committee of the whole Houſe on the army eſtimates, when a debate, of a very miſcellaneous and deſultory nature, took place, between the Secretary at War, Lord North, Mr Thomas Townſhend, Mr Fox, Sir George Howard, Mr Byng, Lord Geo. Germaine, Sir George Saville, Major Hartley, Mr Huſſey, &c.

"To follow each particular member through the ſpeech he made, would be altogether tedious and unintereſting. The Secretary at War went through, as uſual, the various occaſions the Public had for the uſe of a large military eſtabliſhment, the number of land forces to be embodied, and the particular ſervices they were to be employed upon.

"The objections brought to the bringing up the report were, That the public ſervices did not require ſo large an eſtabliſhment of land forces, the defence of this iſland, or of Great Britain, depending more upon a naval power. The partialities ſhewn to the new corps were alſo taken notice of; and particularly, that the encouragement given them, not only damped the ardour of, and diſpirited the eſtabliſhed regiments, but alſo proved very injurious to the officers, who were obliged, on many occaſions, to ſerve under provincial corps. The appointment of the officers to the new corps ſent to the Weſt Indies, was much cenſured. The want of the number each corps was rated at, was likewiſe made a great ground of complaint, many of them being called 700 men, though they had not, perhaps, more than three or four hundred. Theſe were the principal complaints made by Oppoſition, who alſo went into the general ſyſtem of the war purſued againſt America, and called upon the Houſe to deſiſt from granting any further aid in ſupport of it, as being not only unjuſt, but altogether impracticable.

"On the other hand, the Secretary at War, and the friends of Government, contended, that the ſervices of the Public rendered the military eſtabliſhment moved for, abſolutely neceſſary. As to new corps, they had been conſtrained to have them, and to accept of the offers of certain gentlemen for raiſing them, as the old regiments were by no means ſufficient for the purpoſes of Government. They alſo looked upon this in a very favourable light, as it indicated a very martial ſpirit in the country, and afforded proofs of there being yet left a very laudable zeal for his Majeſty's perſon and Government. With reſpect

on the partialities pretended to have been shewn to the officers of the new corps, they had been treated as usual on such occasions, and agreeable to the rule of service, as approved of by the Commander in Chief; and with respect to the general turn of the war, and our inability to pursue it, we had this campaign sustained no loss whatever.

"Sir *George Howard* thought the officers of the established regiments had a great deal of reason to complain of the rank given to gentlemen of the new corps, and wished that Government would first make up the old regiments out of the militia, before they raised any addititional companies, or provincial corps.

"Sir *George Saville* very severely censured the Secretary at War, for saying, by way of consolation, that we had lost nothing; and did not think it was sufficient to prove the new corps had their complement of men, because the reviewing Generals had seen them; for he would as soon see an approbation of the new corps in the *Critical Review*, or any other *Review* that was published. The Hon. Baronet called upon the House not to grant any more money for the army, until they knew how the money already granted had been disposed of; for it was their duty to have an account of that. He then went into the mode used for raising the new corps; and said, boys were taken instead of men, and very much below the standard; and, with respect to the state of things, he thought Ministry had much deceived the House. At first, America would never take up arms; then, that 500 men would disperse them; next, that France would never join them; afterwards, that Spain was with us; and now that the whole world were found against us, we were told, *that we had lost nothing* the last campaign. All that Ministry hoped for, all that Ministry could hope for, the Hon. Baronet said, was not to get to the windward, but to stand where they did.

"Mr *Fox* brought up the Secretary for the American Department, by informing the House, that the partiality shewn the officers of the new corps had been so disgusting, that a remonstrance had been delivered on the occasion.

"Lord *George Germaine* allowed the fact, and said, the remonstrance spoken of, was from the Governor of Jamaica, which he had received from the King's officers there, complaining of their being obliged to serve under provincial corps: That he had laid it before the Privy Council, who had sent it to the Commander in Chief, from whom he had since had it, and transmitted it back to the Governor with an answer.

"The report was at length brought up, without a division; and the House adjourned.

"The resolutions of Friday last, on the Supply, viz.

"That 39,666 effective men, commission and non-commissioned officers, including 4212 invalids, be employed for land forces for 1781.

"That 1,490,774l. be granted for maintaining the said men.

"That 1,488,927l. be granted for defraying the charge of the forces in the garrison at Minorca, Gibraltar, the plantations, &c. for 1781.

"That 42,927l. be granted for the pay of General and General-Staff Officers.

"That 56,074l. be granted for the pay of five Hanoverian battalions serving in Gibraltar, in British pay.

"That 13,472l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in ditto.

"That 39,597l. be granted for the pay of two regiments of Hanau, in ditto.

"That 17,498l. be granted for one regiment of the troops of Waldeck, in ditto.

"That 93,947l. be granted for the pay of 4033 of the troops of Brunswick, in ditto.

"That 39,644l. be granted for the pay for the troops of the Margrave of Brandenburgh, in ditto.

"That 16,620l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Prince Annalt Zebst, in ditto.

"That 49,373l. be granted for defraying the charge of provisions for the foreign troops serving in North America, for 1781.

"That 6463l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Prince of Hesse, in British pay, not before provided for.

"That 27,683l. be granted for the charge of artillery for the foreign troops, in British service.

"That 672,457l. be granted for defraying the charge of the militia in South Britain, and four regiments of Fencibles in North Britain

"That 73,679l. be granted for defraying the expence of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1781.

"The bill "to enable all persons named in any commission of the "peace to act as Justices of the Peace, in the suppression of riots, notwithstanding they have not taken out their *dedimus potestatem;* and "for enabling such Justices of the Peace to take the oath of qualification in manner therein directed," stands for a second reading.

"The House of Commons, it is said, will not adjourn before Tuesday next, for the Christmas recess.

"This day a new writ for Northallerton, in the room of Mr Lascelles, Steward of the Three Chiltern Hundreds, was moved for. And also,

"A new writ for Malton, in the room of Mr Finch.

"Correct and literal copy of the motion of thanks in the House of Commons on Monday last.

"That the Thanks of this House be given to Sir Henry Clinton, "Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America; and to Vice "Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in "North America; and to the Right Honourable Lieutenant General "Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the very eminent and important servi"ces performed by them to his Majesty and this country, particularly by the reduction of Charlestown, by the army and navy under the "command of Sir Henry Clinton, and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, and "by the late most glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at "Camden."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Nov. 21.

"Yesterday arrived the brigantine Loyalty, Robert Shuter master, one of the Jamaica fleet, which sailed from Port Royal the 4th of September last.—This vessel separated from the convoy the 17th of last month in a gale of wind—two days after fell in with sixteen sail, and spoke Capt. Curadell and Sudgen of Liverpoll, and appointed the former to carry a light that they might keep company, and were afterwards parted from them in a storm. Two days before she made the land, spoke the ship Benson of Liverpool, who acted as commander for eight sail belonging to said port, who parted the Magnificent the 14th instant, at the entrance of the channel, when she had thirty sail under convoy, all the rest of the fleet being dispersed in repeated gales.

"In the storm on Monday morning last, the sloop Nancy, John Toole, master, bound from Dublin to Belfast, with groceries, was wrecked near Donaghadee, and every soul on board perished."

This morning Mrs Dalrymple, the wife of Hew Dalrymple Esq; of North Berwick, was delivered of a son.

Last night, the Society of the Pantheon had under consideration the following question: "Can the conduct of "Lord George Gordon, respecting the Protestant Associa"tion, be construed into High Treason?"—Upon this occasion, a number of gentlemen delivered their sentiments on each side of the question, with great ingenuity and force of reasoning. They, at the same time, discovered a degree of spirit and freedom in debate, which, perhaps, would not have been permitted in any other country, but which shews, in a very conspicuous light, the superiority of our excellent constitution. The debate continued past the ordinary hour of meeting. This occasioned an adjournment till Thursday next, when the question will again be resumed, many gentlemen having expressed a desire to deliver their opinions upon so important a subject.

Thursday, being St Andrew's day, the tutelar saint of Scotland, was observed as the anniversary of the election of the grand officers of the ancient and most honourable fraternity of Free Masons. For this purpose, all the lodges in the city and neighbourhood, with representatives from a number of others, situated in the most distant parts of the kingdom, and foreign parts, assembled in the Parliament-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon, when the following grand officers were chosen:

The Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Grand Master.
Right Hon. Lord Haddo, Depute Grand Master.
Nathaniel Spence, Esq; Substitute Grand Master.
Robert Dalzell, Esq; } Grand Wardens.
William Farquharson, Esq; }
James Hunter-Blair, Esq; Grand Treasurer.
Mr William Mason, Grand Secretary.
Mr John Maclure, Grand Chaplain.
Mr Robert Meikle, Grand Clerk.

After the election, the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, Grand Master, accompanied by several gentlemen who had formerly served in that high office, and preceded by the other lodges, walked in procession to the Assembly Hall, where a genteel collation was prepared for the Brethren.

Thursday, at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, for election of their office-bearers, the following gentlemen were chosen into office for the ensuing year:

Dr Alex. Monro,	President.
Dr Gregory Grant,	Vice President.
Dr John Steedman, }	Censors.
Dr Joseph Black, }	
Dr James Hay,	Treasurer.
Dr Daniel Rutherford,	Secretary.
Dr John Gardiner,	Librarian.
Dr James Hunter,	Fiscal, and
Mr Robert Boswell, writer to the signet,	Clerk.

We hear, that, upon Tuesday last, a commission came down from London, appointing James Buchanan, Esq; late Provost of Glasgow, to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the room of Mansfelt Cardonell, Esq; deceased.

On Monday evening, there was a meeting of the Preses, Directors, and a select number of the Societies in Glasgow, who have so laudably distinguished themselves of late, as hearty friends to the Protestant interest, so firmly established by law, at and since the Reformation, and penal laws, judiciously framed, at the Revolution, to restrain Papists, the inveterate enemies of Protestants. The meeting agreed steadily to adhere to their former resolutions, to appear in behalf of the Protestant religion on every occasion, though now flouted at by the infidel, the irreligious, and the profane. They read over, with approbation, and adopted the resolves of the Protestant Association in London, in testifying their friendship with all the favourers of that honourable cause. [*The resolves of the London Association were inserted in this paper on Saturday last.*]

We are assured, that at the meeting, which consisted of many hundreds, of the Protestant Association in London, the utmost unanimity and decorum took place regarding the Resolutions entered into concerning Lord George Gordon.

Captain John Wardrop of Braidstreland, in the parish of Kilbride, died on Wednesday the 22d curt.

The Alexander, Bain, one of the Jamaica fleet, bound for Clyde, is put into Ilfracomb, in the Bristol Channel: Most of the men were impressed into his Majesty's service.

The Penelope, Montgomery, from Clyde to St Kitt's, is put into Lisbon in distress. On the 19th October she spoke the Enterprize of Liverpool, who had then taken ten prizes.

By the determination of the Sheriff of Renfew, oats are importable into that county, on paying the low duty, for the current quarter.

Last Sunday morning, a woman was found lying in a field near Keppoch-hill, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. It is supposed she had been seized with an apoplectic fit, as she was speechless when found; she died that forenoon.

By Order of the Governor and Directors of the
EDINBURGH MUSICAL SOCIETY,

A General Meeting of the said Society is to be held on Monday next, the 4th of December, at one o'clock afternoon, in St Cecilia's Hall, before which Meeting each Member will please pay his usual contribution of Two Guineas into Thomas Sanderson, at his shop, Luckenbooths, the Collector, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society in terms of the constitution.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent MERCATOR, who appears in your paper of the 29th ult. pretending to be of *Inverness*, I apprehend to be more *nearly* connected with us.

He either asserts a wilful falsehood, or has the faculty of expressing himself with extreme weakness.

He says, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh "*have gone* "*too far*" in asserting, "that not one vessel in the London "trade has been captured since the war broke out."—And he adds, "That it is not fact."

This miserable scribbler should either not have contradicted flatly the Magistrates of Edinburgh, or specified publicly the *individual captures* on which he rested his contradiction. If it is well founded, we will no doubt be favoured with a copious and accurate list of captures as speedily as your correspondent *can make a return from Inverness.*

Edin. Dec. 1. 1780. HORATIO.

In justice to MERCATOR, *we think it necessary to mention, that his letter not only was dated from* INVERNESS, *but likewise bore the post-mark of that town.*

Proper attention shall be paid to the favour of A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

LLOYD'S LIST, *and the* 20*l. Prizes in the State Lottery, are delayed till Monday.*

PASSED THE SOUND,

Nov. 11. Betty and Bell of and for Leith, Allan, from Riga,—*Arrived.*
Prisco of Limekills, Anderson, from Petersburgh, for Leith.
13. Diligence of Borness, Comb, from London for Copenhagen.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

Nov. 9. Venus of Dysart, Oswald, from Memel for Scalock.
Jameson of ditto, Hutton, from Petersburgh for Leith.
10. Elisabeth & Nelly of Carron, Wilson, from Memel for Scalock.
Grafton of and for Dundee, Myles, from ditto.
George and Betty of Kincardine, Scotland, from Petersburgh for Leith.
12. Colvil of and for Leith, Nicoll, from Riga.
13. Six Sisters of and for ditto, Thomson, from Petersburgh.
Peggy of and for Borrowstounness, Occonocher, from Dantzig.
Sir Laurence of Torryburn, Lamb, from Memel for Borness.

Elsinore, Nov. 14. 1780.—Wind N. N. E. WAL. WOOD.

This day is published,
By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-Square, Edinburgh,
Price only 2 s. 6 d. neatly bound (with great allowance to Booksellers and Teachers who take quantities)

SECOND EDITION, greatly altered and improved, of

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION:

Or, A SELECTION of PIECES in *Prose* and *Verse*, for the improvement of Youth in Reading and Speaking. With an Appendix, containing a concise Course of Lessons, on a new Plan.

By WILLIAM SCOTT, Teacher in Edinburgh.

N. B. The principal reason for publishing a New Edition thus early, is to accommodate those teachers and others, whose sole objection to the former impression was its bulk and price. The work is now considerably reduced in both these respects, and such other improvements made as, it is hoped, will render it worthy of general approbation. The best pieces in similar compilations will be found here, with a great variety of others equally valuable; and the number of beautiful speeches, soliloquies, and dialogues inserted, must render this Selection peculiarly proper for such Gentlemen as wish to improve in pronunciation and action, with a view to Public Speaking.

☞ A few copies of the First Edition remain, price 3 s. plain, and 3 s. 6 d. bound in neat calf.

Where also may be had, just published,
The FIFTH EDITION—Price ONE SHILLING,
COMMON-PLACE ARGUMENTS AGAINST ADMINISTRATION.
BY Mr TICKLE.

This day is published, price 1 d.
BY J. SIBBALD AND CO.
AN APPENDIX TO THE CATALOGUE
OF THE
Edinburgh Circulating Library.

J. SIBBALD and CO. return their most sincere thanks for the great encouragement THE EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY has been favoured with from the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general; and are happy to find, that their more enlarged plan, for bringing down monthly, all the London NEW PUBLICATIONS, has given such universal satisfaction. A complete alphabetical list of those that have been published during the last twelve months forms the principal part of this Appendix; and the Pamphlets being bound up in Volumes, are now free to every subscriber. In the class of NEW BOOKS will be found, many others that are equally valuable and curious, although they do not come within that description. A very considerable addition of FRENCH BOOKS, and likewise of the expensive article of MUSIC, is made at the particular desire of several persons of rank and taste; and such French and Italian books as were scattered here and there in the Catalogue before are now reprinted, for the sake of bringing the whole of that class into one connected view.

The great conveniency and numberless advantages of having such a valuable Collection of Books and Music at command, for such a trifling annual or quarterly payment, are obvious and manifest; and as the proprietors are determined to persevere with the same spirit and attention, in adding not only all the new English Books and Pamphlets, but likewise occasionally the best French ones, together with Music, &c. they respectfully solicit the continuance of further encouragement and protection.

To the PUBLIC.

Edinburgh, Dec. 2. 1780.

WHEREAS, for some time past, a practice has prevailed of stealing, under night, brass handles and knockers from doors, in and about Edinburgh, which species of theft has of late become more prevalent than ever, although the most diligent searches and enquiries have been made to obtain a discovery without effect. In order therefore, if possible, to obtain a discovery in the premisses, a Reward of TEN GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person who will, within the space of two months from this date, inform William Scot, procurator fiscal for this county, of the person or persons who have committed said thefts, so as he, she, or they may be apprehended and punished.

The said premium to be paid on conviction, and the informer's name to be concealed, if required.

WILLIAM SCOT.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS.

JUST arrived, and to be sold by THOMAS WAUGH Merchant in Leith,

Fine new ZANT CURRANTS and SUN RAISINS,
Which are warranted fresh, and of the best quality.
N. B. Commissions from the country punctually answered.

WILLIAM and ALEXANDER FORSYTH,

Merchants in Huntly, have just now for sale, a large Quantity of yard wide LINEN, of their own manufacture, well finished, and of good quality, assorted from 1 s. 6 d. to 5 s. per yard: Also, SPUN SILK HOSE.——Those who are pleased to favour them with their orders, may depend upon being well served.—Goods to be charged at 12 months credit, and proper discount for ready money.

Orders from the south, will be forwarded by the waggon from Aberdeen; and from the north, to Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Cromarty, or Inverness.

ANDREW MELISS and PETER DUFF Merchants in Perth, Trustees for the Creditors of DAVID YOUNG coppersmith, late bailie in Perth, request, That all the creditors may meet with them, at Mr Campbell's vintner in Perth, upon the 21st day of December current, betwixt twelve midday and one afternoon, in order to give the said trustees directions for their future management of the said Bailie Young's subjects, and particularly with regard to his household plenishing; and they beg, that any of the creditors who have not as yet produced their claims may do so immediately, in order that the precise amount of the debts resting may be ascertained.

This not to be repeated.

GOOD CLOVER and RYE GRASS HAY,

now delivering at Cramond Bridge. The price is 5 d. per stone to those who take it at the stack foot, weighing and driving it themselves; but will be delivered at Edinburgh in large or small quantities at 5½ d. per stone for the present, though the price will soon be raised. Orders or letters put into the post office, directed to C. Robertson, Barnbougle Castle, will be duly attended to.

The STRAWBERRY-GARDEN at Cramond Bridge, with or without one or two small inclosures, a good house, stable, &c. fit for a small inn, is to LET, and enter to immediately.

Also, the STRAWBERRY GARDEN and SMALL FARM of SHIELDS, as lately possessed by Jane Christie, is to be immediately LET, and entered to. Rent about 40 l. per annum, and contains from 40 to 70 acres of land. It lies upon the Clerkington road, betwixt Primrose and Whitehill, about seven miles south of Edinburgh. Enquire of Alexander Tweedie in Primrose town, Charles Robertson, at Barnbougle Castle, or of Mr Elston, Allan's Close, Edinburgh.

N. B. There are wanted, a few ditchers, levellers, or road-makers, who will work by piece or contract at Barnbougle Castle. Enquire as above.

To be LET for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

THE Mansion-House and Offices of Pitcairly,

lying in the parish of Newburgh and county of Fife, with about 140 ayres inclosed LAND, lying round the house.

The house is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate any family; and the land is in excellent order.

The dining room, drawing room, and some bed rooms are furnished; and the lessee will likewise have the benefit of the carriage coals and kain payable by the tenants of the estate.

The garden is set to a gardener, who will furnish every thing which may be wanted, on reasonable terms.

ALSO, To be LET, for a term of nineteen years,

The extensive FARM of EASTER COLSEY, lying in the parish of Abernethy, within two miles of the port of Newburgh, and county of Fife.

For particulars, apply to James Thomson clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Marshall junior, Auchtermuchty, by Falkland.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 30 Friendſhip, Conquer, from Hull, with goods.
Margaret and Chriſtian, Wright, from North Berwick, grain.
Jeans Barr, from Alemouth, with grain.
Lark, Ayrſom, from ditto, with grain and cheeſe.
Iſobel and Mary, Harlow, from ditto, with grain.
John and Mary Young, from Southampton, with bark.
Betſey, Peattie, from ditto, with grain.
Betty and Bell, Allan, from Riga, with flax and flax-ſeed.
William, Paterſon, from Rotterdam, with flax, &c.
Hawk, Sinclair, from Preſton, with grain.
Dec. 1. Nancy, Robertſon, from Anſtruther, with grain.
Eliſabeth, Lindſay, from Whitby, with kelp.
Eliſabeth, Mairns, from Johnſhaven, with grain.
Mally, Brown, from Montroſe, with goods.
Falkirk, Wiſhart, from Arbroath, with kelp.
2. Hailes Caſtle, Trotter, from Lynn, with grain.
Lady Janet, Smith, from Lynn, ditto.
Roſe, Cranſton, from Holy Iſland, with aſhes.
Aurora, Gavin, from Hamburgh, with goods.
And a few veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

1. Hoop, Smith, for Hamburgh, with goods.

HIGH WATER at LEITH.

	Moon's age.	Morning. H. M.	Evening. H. M.
Saturday,	6	6 24	6 48
Monday,	7	7 10	7 34
Tueſday,	8	7 58	8 22
Wedneſday,	9	8 48	9 12
Thurſday,	10	9 42	10 6
Friday,	11	10 34	10 58

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

AT TILLYCOULTRY.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Houſe of Tillycoultry, in the county of Clackmannan, within three miles of Alloa,

THE whole FURNITURE in the ſaid houſe, conſiſting of Bed and Table Linen, Tea and Table China, Silver-plate, Beds, Blankets, Mirrors, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sophas; and a variety of other articles: Alſo Wines of different kinds, a Coach, with Harneſs for four horſes, all in good repair; and a large Library of Books.

The roup will begin at ten o'clock, on Tueſday the 26th day of December current, and continue till all is ſold off.

WHEREAS, upon the Diſſolution of the Copartnerſhip betwixt STODDART and FAIRBAIRN, Wine-merchants in Edinburgh, which lately took place, an advertiſement was publiſhed in the papers, requeſting thoſe indebted to the Company to make payment of their debts to William Balderſton writer to the ſignet, who was alone empowered to call in and diſcharge the ſame: And thereafter, circular letters were ſent to the ſame purpoſe;—notwithſtanding whereof, very few of the debtors have made payment.—NOTICE is therefore given, That the ſaid William Balderſton has received orders to inſiſt in actions againſt all thoſe whoſe debts are outſtanding, without reſpect of perſons, unleſs payment is made betwixt and the firſt of January next.

UPON Monday 5th of February next, at three o'clock afternoon, There is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Bailie Andrew Glaſs, merchant in St Andrews,

That FIELD of ARABLE LAND, lying contiguous and cloſe by the town of Crail, belonging to Mr Andrew Robertſon, ſurgeon there. The lands hold burgage of the town of Crail, and pay of yearly rent twenty bolls of bear, 10 l. Sterling of money rent, and the carriage of ſix carts of coals. There is ſix firlots of ſtipend bear, paid to the miniſter, and 11 s. Sterling of annuity to the proprietor of Randerſton.

The progreſs of writs, which are clear, are to be ſeen in the hands of the proprietor; with whom, or David Frazer, writer in St Andrews, any perſon who inclines to make a private bargain may treat betwixt and the roup.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of RICHARD and WILLIAM ANDERSONS, Fleſhers in Dalkeith.

THE Scheme of Diviſion among the Creditors of the ſaid Richard and William Anderſon being now made out, the Creditors will call at George Cairncroſs writer in Edinburgh, on Monday the 11th day of December inſtant, to receive their reſpective Dividends. And it is entreated that thoſe Creditors who cannot attend perſonally, will authorize their doers properly to receive and diſcharge.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

In the Village of INVERESK, north ſide of the ſtreet,

A Genteel Commodious HOUSE, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, nine bed-chambers, with cloſets, kitchen, and pantry; with a Garden, Pigeon-houſe, Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Cow-houſe, &c. &c.

ALSO to be SOLD, Ninety Acres of GROUND, all incloſed.

If the houſe and ground is not ſold, the tenant of the houſe may rent from eight to forty acres of the ground.

The houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, from ten till two o' clock —For further particulars, enquire at Mr Mitchelſon clerk to the ſignet, Carrubber's cloſe, Edinburgh, or to Mr Chriſtie the proprietor, at Inveresk.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Nicolſon's Square, fronting ſouth, No. 16. conſiſting of the kitchen floor, dining-room floor, drawing-room floor, bed-room floor, and garret rooms, with cellars and other conveniencies; all in good order, clean, and free of ſmoke.

The purchaſer may enter immediately, or any time between and Whitſunday 1781, in his option; and, if agreeable, may retain the whole or any part of the price, for any given time in his hands.

The houſe may be ſeen every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Friday, between the hours of twelve and two.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

At LONDON for LEITH,

The STAR, James Ritchie Maſter, taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail the 8th or 9th December curt. with convoy.

Letters addreſſed to the Maſter at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1 Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

For Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green iſland, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkinſhaw Maſter, now lying at Greenock, is ready to to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the middle of December curt.

The Mary is a fine large veſſel, ſails very faſt, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two Houſe-carpenters are wanted for an Eſtate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as above.

MONEY.

WANTED immediately, 400 l. for which heritable ſecurity will be given over a new tenement, agreeably ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Edinburgh, the free yearly rent whereof is 80 l ſterling; and the intereſt, at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid half yearly.

For particulars, apply to William Scot Solicitor at Law in Edinburgh.

FARMS in Inverneſs-ſhire to LET.

THERE is to be LET, and entered into at the term of Whitſunday next, for ſuch time, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed on,

The Lands and Eſtate of ABERARDER, comprehending the following FARMS, viz.

The Mains of Aberarder, the Towns and Lands of Gartangour, Teyrich, Clenbeg, Dowallow, Miltown of Dowallow, Feynalan, Elrick, Achvraid, Croachie, Croachie in Brin, Shanawall, Brin and Mill of Brin and Tork, all lying in the pariſh of Dunlickity in Strathnairn.

The Town and Lands of Aberchalader, lying in Stratherick.—And

The Town and Lands of Invermaſeran, lying in Strathearn.

Perſons inclining to take leaſes of any of the above farms, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to Mr James Falconer at Prakies, or Mr John Mackintoſh at Inverneſs, on or before the 25th January next.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of David Methven vintner in Cupar-Fife, upon Thurſday the 7th of December 1780, at twelve o'clock mid day preciſely,

All and Haill theſe Parts and Portions of the Lands of LUTHRIE belonging to WILLIAM BOYD, portioner of Luthrie, lying in the pariſh of Creech and ſheriffdom of Fife, conſiſting of a Tenement of Houſes or Brewſtead, with Malt-barn, Kill, Coble, Office-houſes, and Yards adjacent: As alſo, that New Houſe, conſiſting of two floors, garrets, and office-houſes. Together alſo with 25 ACRES of LAND of the ſaid Lands of Luthrie.

The progreſs of writs, with the rental and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Robert Stark writer in Cupar-Fife; to whom, or to the proprietor, any inclining to purchaſe may apply for further particulars.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 14th day of December 1780, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable offices, in very good repair, a large well ſtocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent incloſures, preſently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the miniſter of Forgan having within theſe 40 years got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, this eſtate will be ſet up at 7842 l. ſterling.

As alſo, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, preſently poſſeſſed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well ſituated for a villa, leing in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coaſts on both ſides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-houſe of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-13ths yearly, and is preſently let at 33 l. Sterling.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, this ſubject will be ſet up at 377 l. ſterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the reſpective poſſeſſors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous for further information, may apply.

SALE of LANDS and SALMON FISHING.

THAT upon Wedneſday the 13th day of December curt, there will be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the houſe of Joſeph Mitchell vintner in Aberdeen, at four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of SEATON, belonging to the heirs of the late Lady Diana Middleton, lying within the pariſh of Old Aberdeen, and county of Aberdeen, which comprehend the proper lands of Seaton, with the whole incloſures upon the eaſt and weſt ſides of the high road leading from Old Aberdeen to the Bridge of Don; the manſion-houſe of Seaton, gardens, ſhrubberies, and whole policy about the ſame; with the offices and all other houſes upon the lands.—The manſion-houſe is elegant, and the offices ſuitable thereto; and the policy, which is of a conſiderable extent, is laid out in good taſte, and is in perfect good order. The ſituation is remarkably agreeable, upon the banks of the river Don, and in the vicinity of the city of Old Aberdeen.

In caſe no offerers ſhall appear for the whole, the ſame will be expoſed in two lots. The firſt containing the manſion-houſe, gardens, ſhrubberies, office-houſes, and whole incloſures of Seaton, lying on the weſt ſide of the ſaid high road leading to the Bridge of Don: And the ſecond lot containing the whole incloſures upon the eaſt ſide of the ſaid high road.

At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, an Half Net's SALMON FISHING upon the Biſhop's Cavel of Nether Don, preſently in the natural poſſeſſion of the truſtees for the heirs of the ſaid Lady Diana Middleton. As alſo, A TENEMENT of fore-land in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Moſely ſilk-dreſſer.

The progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and a particular rental of the foreſaid lands of Seaton, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Thom Advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the ſame in the hands of Mr William Tytler writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN MID LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th December curt, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of LEITHHEAD, comprehending the Inn and forty acres of land ſet therewith, known by the name of "Little Vantage," lying in the pariſh of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole conſiſt of about 260 acres, are of good ſoil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat manſion-houſe, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, except forty acres ſet along with the Inn, may be entered to at Martinmas 1781.

The premiſſes are ſituated twelve meaſured miles weſt of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark and other parts of that county, as well as the ſhire of Ayr.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will ſhow a plan and ſurvey of the lands, and who have power to conclude a bargain.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 24th January 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMLAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the pariſhes of Gallaſhiels and Melroſe, and ſheriffdoms of Selkirk and Roxburgh reſpectively.

The eſtate pays in whole of groſs rent 565 l. Sterling. It holds of the Crown, and the heritor has a right to his teinds.

There is a good commodious houſe upon Fairnalie. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the eſtate.

If this eſtate does not ſell *in cumulo*, the lands of Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhop, paying of yearly rent 325 l. will be expoſed ſeparately.

For farther particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchelſon clerk to the ſignet, Carrubber's Cloſe, who will ſhew the progreſs of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of ſale.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of December curt. between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-menioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, ſometime mer chant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the ſeveral Farms, Milns, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the pariſh and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the ſaid lands, after all deductions, and excluſive of the milnrent amounts to L. 374 8 11 STERLING.
The free proven miln-rent is 55 0 0

Total free rent, L. 429 8 11

This eſtate, by warrant of the Lords, is now to be ſet up at - - - - L. 9500 0 0

which is a mere triſle above 22 years purchaſe of the total free rent, and that even excluſive of a vote for the member of Parliament for the county.

Theſe lands, pleaſantly ſituated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the ſhire. The proprietor has alſo right to the teinds.

Upon the premiſes is a genteel manſion-houſe, lately built, not yet finiſhed within, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms, beſides the ſunk and garret ſtoreys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich ſoil, is well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and partly ſurrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The ſeveral milns on the eſtate were lately built, and fitted up in a moſt ſubſtantial manner. The new miln, erected within theſe ten years at a very conſiderable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley miln, and was at firſt let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the preſent general ſtagnation in trade, it is juſt now ſet at 10 l. But, as the leaſe on this miln expires a year hence, a conſiderable riſe, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-ſhot, the rent thereof riſes 3 l. a-year for the laſt nine years of the leaſe.

The planting on the eſtate is of conſiderable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a perſon of ſkill eſtimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, beſides ſome young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the fineſt and largeſt in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are preſently out of leaſe, the greateſt part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the laſt tackſman paid for them. But, as theſe lands, and the whole eſtate, are ſurrounded with coal and lime, and are ſo much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the higheſt improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a leaſe, but theſe lands preſently in the proprietor's poſſeſſion will ſet at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This eſtate, about nine years ago, ſold for about 2000 l. ſterling above the preſent upſet price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Tynron, and county of Dumfries,

The total groſs rent of theſe lands is L. 47 0 0
And the upſet price thereof is now reduced by the Lords to L. 850 0 0
being ſcarcely 22 years purchaſe of the free rent.

Theſe Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Quensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully ſituated in a pleaſant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any perſon fond of retirement, or of the rural diverſions of fiſhing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The ſurrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premiſſes is a little villa ſuited to the eſtate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the ſaid William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is L. 48 14 0

Which, at 12 years purchaſe, the price to which they are now reduced by the Lords, amounts to - -	L.	583 12 0

If not ſold in one lot, theſe houſes will be expoſed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houſes poſſeſſed by John Haining, Jean Blackſtock, John Gilleſpie, Benjamin Dawſon, and William Gibſon; the free yearly rent whereof is L. 11 3 10½

Which, at 12 years purchaſe, the Lords price now put thereon, amounts to	L.	134 6 6
PARCEL II. The Houſe poſſeſſed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is - - -	11 9 10½	
At 12 years purchaſe as above, is		137 18 6
PARCEL III. The Houſe poſſeſſed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is - - -	7 19 11	
At 12 years purchaſe, as above, is		95 9 0
PARCEL IV. The Houſe poſſeſſed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is	8 19 11	
At 12 years purchaſe is - - -		107 19 0
PARCEL V. The Houſe poſſeſſed by Robert Ramſay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is - - -	8 19 11	
At 12 years purchaſe amounts to		107 19 0
Total upſet price of the urban tenements,	L.	583 12 0

Theſe Houſes and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and ſubſtantially built, are conveniently and centrically ſituated for buſineſs, and partly front the high ſtreet of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the ſeveral ſubjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Seſſion, or of James Saunders writer to the ſignet, Caſtlehill; to whom any perſon wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

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